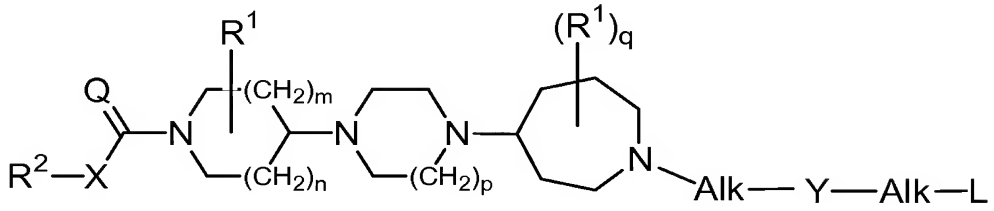
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, or the *N*-oxide forms thereof, wherein :

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, $-SO_2-$, >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is H , CN or nitro ;

each Alk is, independently from each other, a covalent bond; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more alkyl, phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl or amino radicals;

L is hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, mono-or di(Ar^3)amino, Ar^3, Ar^3carbonyl, Het^2 or Het^2carbonyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl or mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Ar^3 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino or cyano;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl or triazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals that is Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl or alkyloxycarbonyl; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino.

2. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1, wherein

n is 1;

m is 1;

p is 1;

q is 0;

Q is O;

X is a covalent bond;

each R^1 is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond

L is hydrogen, alkyloxy, Ar^3 or Het^2;

Ar^1 is phenyl;

Ar^2 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals;

Ar^3 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is alkyl or halo;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrazolyl, furanyl or isoxazolyl, each radical optionally substituted with one or more alkyl radicals; and

alkyl is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more halo radicals.

3. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein R^1 is Ar^1methyl and attached to the 2-position or R^1 is Ar^1 and attached to the 3-position.

4. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein the R^2-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim1 wherein p is 1.

6. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim1 wherein Y is -C(=O)-.

7. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim1 wherein Alk is a covalent bond.

8. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim1 wherein L is Het^2.

9. (Canceled)

10. (Canceled)

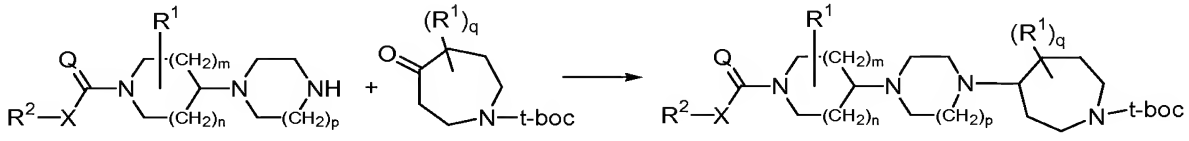
11. (Canceled)

12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

14. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising mixing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

15. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I"):



(II) (III) (I")

comprising reacting an intermediate compound of Formula (II) with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

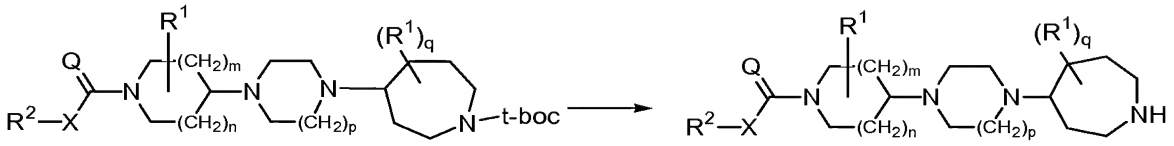
Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl;

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino.

16.(Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I'):



(I") (I')

comprising reductively hydrogenating a compound of Formula (I"), wherein

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

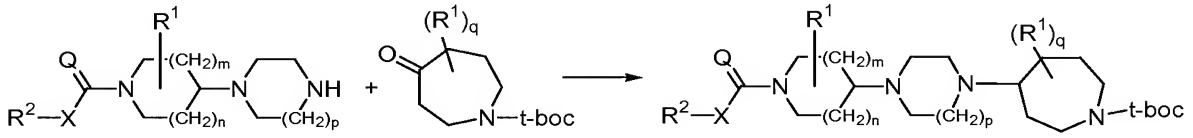
Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl;

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino.

17. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the steps of



(II) (III) (I")

reacting an intermediate compound of Formula (II) with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

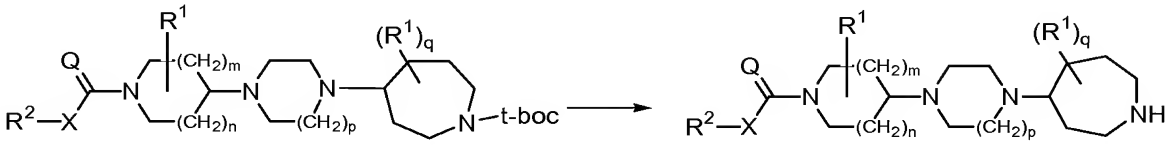
R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl; and

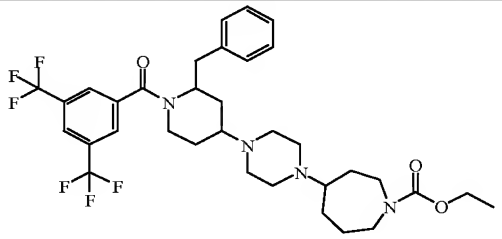
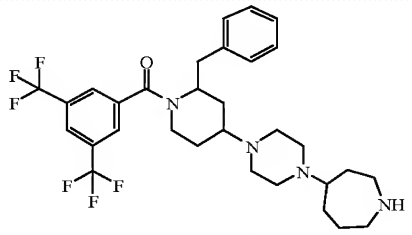
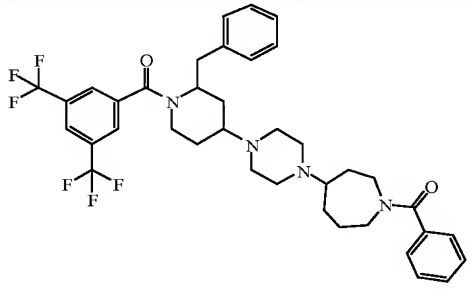
alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino; and

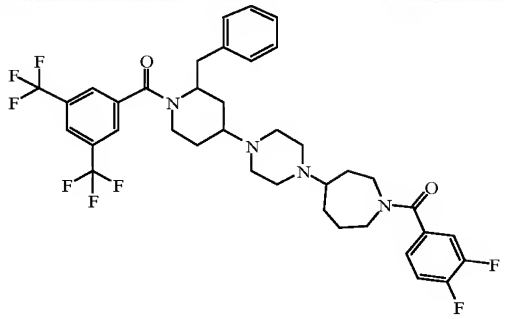
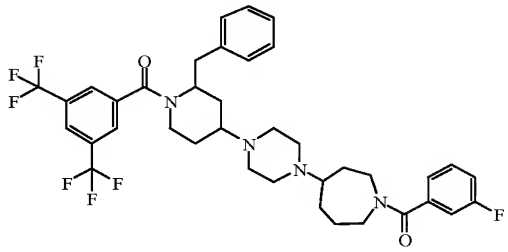
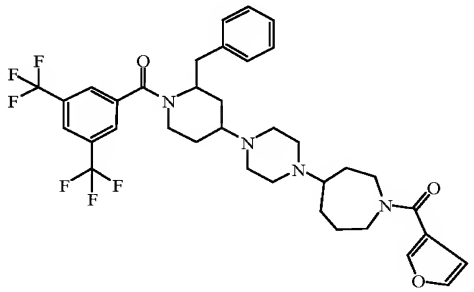
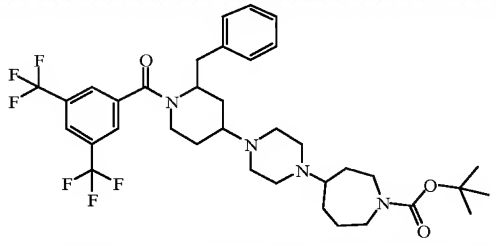
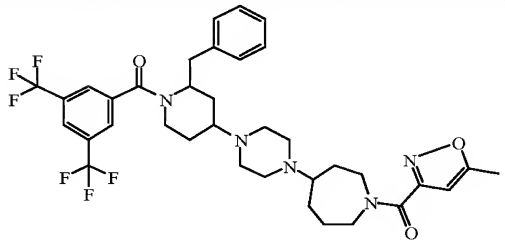


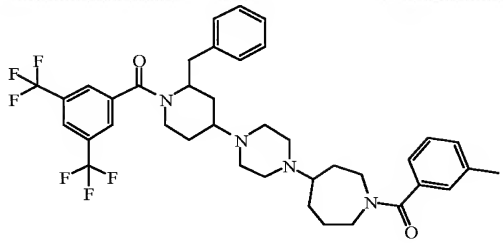
(I") (I')

reductively hydrogenating the compound of Formula (I").

18. (Previously Presented) A compound that is

	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans

	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans

	2R-trans
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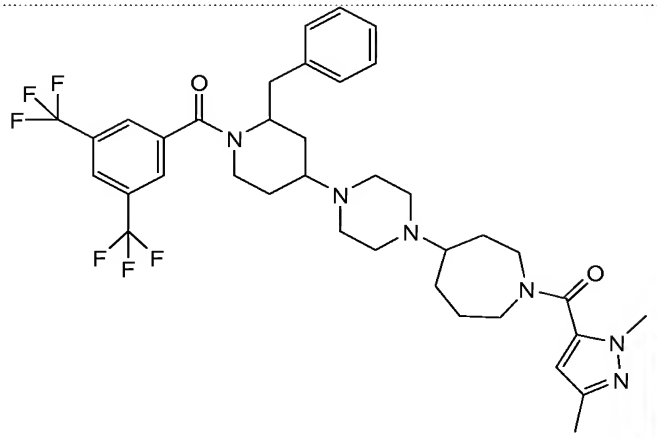	2R-trans.

19. (Canceled)